Bombay Gazette.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all Dogs found in any of the public Streets or roads of this Island, or without the Compound or enclosures of the dwellings of their Owners, between the 15th September and the 15th of October, will be destroyed by the Officers of the Police, conformably to Art. 1st, of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. of 1813.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions.

B. NOTON,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
10th September, 1830.

ખબર.ઈ.આંથી.આપીચિજે*

શરવે.કુતરાં.ઈ.ાંમ્રનાં.ગ્રોટા.રસ્તા.ઉપર.અથવા.ગલીમાં.અથવા.લોકોનાં.ઘરોનાં.વાડીના.બ્હાર.મલશેતો.તારીખ.૧૫ મી.સપટેમ્બર.થકી.તારીખ.૧૫ મી.અક્ટોબર.શ્રી.પાલીસ.આપીસના.ક્નશટબલે.તથા.માંણસો.કોરટ.પોલીસઅજનાકુમથી.ઈ.કુતરાં.મારો.નાખશે.ને.ઈ.બાબત.શન.૧૮૧૩ નાં.કાદિા.૨ જી.કલમ.પેલી.કુમ.પ્રમાવિોછે—તારીખ.૯ મી સપટેમ્બર.શન.૧૮૩૦ અંગરેજી *

ઓ

જાહિર ખબર દેતો

ઈસીજે સર્વે કુત્રીં બાગાંવચેમોઠે રસ્તાવર અથવા ગલીમધે વ લોકાંચે ઘરાંચે વાડાં બાતેર મોળતોલ તો તારીખ ૧૫ સપટેંબર પાસુન તા ૧૫ અક્ટોબર પર્યંત અપીસાચે કનોસ્टेબલ અથવા માસે કોરટ પોટોસ્ટી ઉકુમાવરુન કુતરે મારુન ટાકતોજ યાબાબત સન ૧૮૧૨ ચા કાયદા ૨ કલમ ૧ ચ્યાંત ઉકુમ ફાર લાવીલા અહે તારીખ ૯ સપટેંબ સન ૧૮૩૦ ઇસવી

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

In the matter of *John Palmer, William Prinsep, George Alexander Prinsep*, and *Charles Barber Palmer*, Merchants and Agents trading in Co-partnership, under the name, style and firm of PALMER and Co. INSOLVENTS.

At a Court holden on the 15th of May last past, before the Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice, of the Supreme Court, It was ordered that the matter of the Petition and Schedule, of the said Insolvents filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon on Tuesday, the fourth day of January 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT such Hearing will be had accordingly, and all creditors, and other persons laving claim to any interest in the Estate or Effects of the said Insolvents, are hereby required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed, as aforesaid in person or by Attorney.

By order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON,
Examiner.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER,
5th of June, 1830.

☞ If any Creditor intend to oppose the application of the said Insolvents, notice of such intention must be given by entry thereof in the Book kept for that purpose at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Court, three clear days before the day so fixed for the hearing; and at the same time an affidavit of the debt of such Creditor must be left at the Office of the Examiner.

શ્રી.કલકતાની.નાનવાંન.દેવાદારો ની.છુટકારો.કરજારી.કોરટ* જંત.પાલમર.તથા.વીલીઅમ.પરીજ શેપ.તથા.જારજ.ઈ લેકજંડર.પરીનશેપ તથા.ચારલીશ.બારબર.પાલમર.વેપારા ઓ.તથા.આડતઆઓ.ઈ.લોકો.પાલી મર.તથા.કુમપનીને.નામનો.વેપાર.ચલાવનારા તે.નાનવાંજ.દેવાદાર.થાંિ ઓ.તે.બાબત *

તારીખ. ૧૫ મી.મે.ઈ.ગીસા.મહીન નીને.દીને.નાંમદાર.શર.ઇડવરડ.રાઈમન.શ્રુપરીમ.કોરટનો.નાઇટ. જસટીશની.આગલ.કોરટ.બેઠીકતી.તેમાંથી.કુકંમ.કીધ્રેોછેજે.ઈ.ઉપર.કરેલા.નાનવાંજ.દેવાદારોની.અરજી.તથા.કુશાબ.ઉપર.ઉપર.કરેલી.કોરટમાં.નોધ્રેલોછે.તેબાબે.ઈઉપર.કરેલી.કોરટમાં.મંગાલવારે.તારીખ. ૪ થી. જાંનેવારી. ૮૩૧ ને.દીને.બપોરનાં.શાંલલશે*

બખર.ઈસાંથી.આપીચિજે*

ઈ.શાંલવાનુ.ઉપર.કરેલી.તારીખે. શાંલલશે.તથા.ઈ.ઉપર.કરેલા.નાનવાંન.દેવાદારોનાં.આંગનારાઓ.તથા.બીજાઓ. જેકોઇનો.લાગ.ઈનાઓજી.માલ.મીલકત. ઉપર.પોકોયતો.કોઈતો.તેનાંવોને.જાંણ. કરેચજે.ઈ.ઉપર.કરેલી.કોરટમાં.પોતે.હાજરે.થાંિ.સગાર.પોતાનાં.વકીલને.મોકલે* કોરટનાં.કુકંમથી. પી—ઓ.ઈનલાંન. ઈંકજામીનર.

ઈંકજામીનરની.કાર્યાલય. તારીખ. ૫ મી.જુન. ૧૮૩૦

☞ ઈ.ઉપર.કરેલા.નાનવાંન.દેવાદારોનાં.આંગનારાઓ.હરકિ.કોઈને ઈ.મરજીની.આડે.પડવાની.મરજી.હોઈતો.તે કારણસર.ઈ.શાંલલવાનો.દાહાડો.મુકરર કીધ્રેલોછે.તેનાં.તરણ.દાહાડા.સગાઉ. કોરટનો.ચીપ.કલારકની.કાર્યાલયમાં.બુધ કીધ્રેલીછે.તેમાં.લખીજણાવે.ને.તેજ.વખત.આંગનારાઓઈ.પોતાનાં.લેણાંની.આપ્ર ડેવીટ.ઈંકજામીનરની.કાર્યાલયમાં.આપવી*

શ્રી

કલકત્તા યથીલ નાદાર દેણેદાર યાંચ મદત ગારીચ કોટ

જ્યાન પાલમર વ ઉઈલ્લમ પ્રિનસેપ વ જ્યાજ અલેક્ઝાંડર પ્રિનસપ વ ચાર્લિસ બાર્બર પામર વ્યાપારી આણિ અપાલમર ડત્યા આણિ કંપની યા નાવાને વ્યાપાર કર્णારે નાદાર જાહાલે ત્યાંચે બાબત ગેલે મે મહિન્યાચે ૨૫ વે તારખસ હ નરાબલ સરરડવાર્ડ રૈએનનેટ સુપ્રિમકોર્ટાચે ન્યાયાધીશ યાચે પુડે કોર્ટ ભરલ ત્યાંત ઉકૂમ જાહાલા કિં સદરહુ નાદાર દેણેદાર યાચી અર્જી વ યાદ કોર્टાંત દિલ્હિ આહે ત્યા વિષઈચે બોલણે તારિખ ચૌથી જ્યાનેવારી ૧૮૩૧ મંગળવારિ દોન પ્રહરિ ઐકાવે ત્યાસ

જ્યાહિર ખબર દિલ્હી જાતે ઐસિજે તે બોલણે ત્યા તારખે ઐકિલે જાઈલ તર સદતહુ નાદાર દેણેદાર યાંચેવર જ્યાંચેં કજ અસલ વ ત્યાંચે જીમગાનીત અથવા તત્વિષયાવર જે હરયક સંમધી દાવા કરિત અસતીલ ત્યાહિ ત્યાંચે ઉલ્ટ કોટાંત ખતાં યાવેં નાહિતર

વકિલ પાઠવાવા

કોર્टાચે ઉકૂમાને

પી ઓહન્લન્

ઈંઝામિનર.

ઈંઝામિનરફસ.આપીચેં

૫ જૂન ૧૮૩૦.

નાદાર દેણેદારાચે અર્જીસ આડવે યેણ્યાચા ત્યાચે હરયેક કોણી માગણારાચા બત અસલ્યાસ ત્યાણે તા આપલા બે કોર્टાચે મુલ્ય લ્લાંચે યાંચે અફીસાંત વહી કેલો આહે ત્યાંત લિહિવઉન કળવાવા પરંતુ બોલણે ઐકાયાચા દિવસ ઠરવિલા આહે ત્યાચે તીનદિવસ પુર્વી કળવાવા વત્યા વેળેસ આપલે ઐવજાચી અફીડિવોટ ઇક્ઝામિનર યાચે અફીસાંત પાવી

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

IN the matter of JOHN PALMER, AN INSOLVNT. } At a Court holden on Friday, the 18th of June current, before the Hon'ble Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice of the Supreme Court, it was ordered, that the matter of the separate Petition and Schedule of the said Insolvent, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon, on Thursday, the Sixth day of January 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given, that such hearing will be had accordingly, and all Creditors and other persons laying claim to any interest in the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent, are required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed as aforesaid in person or by attorney.

By Order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON, *Examiner.*

OFFICE OF EXAMINER, *June* 23, 1830.

☞ If any Creditor intend to oppose the application of the said Insolvent, notice of such intention must be given, by entry thereof in the Book kept for the purpose at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Court, three clear days before the day fixed for hearing; and at the same time an affidavit of the debt of such Creditor must be left at the office of the Examiner.

શ્રી.કલકતાની.નાનવાંન.દેવાદારો ની.છુટકારો.કરજારી.કોરટ* જંત.પાલમર.નાનવાંન.દેવાદાર.થાંિ ઓ.તે.બાબત*

શુક્રવારે.તારીખ. ૧૮ મી.જુન. ચાલતા.મહીનાનીનેદીને.નાંમદાર.શર.ઈડવરડ.રાઈમાંન.શ્રુપરીમ.કોરટનો.નાઇટ. જસટીશની.આગલ.કોરટ.બેઠીકતી.તેમાંથી.કુકંમ.કીધ્રેોછેજે.ઈ.ઉપર.કરેલા.નનવાંન.દેવાદારની.જુદી.અરજી.તથા.કુશાબ.ઉપર.કરેલી.કોરટમાં.નોધ્રેલોછે.તેબાબે.ઈઉપર.કરેલી.કોરટમાં.ગરશે પતવારે.તારીખ. ૬ ઠ્ઠી. જાંનેવારી. ૧૮૩૧ ને.દીને.બપોરનાં.શાંલલશે*

બખર.ઈસાંથી.આપીચિજે*

ઈ.શાંલલવાનુ.ઉપર.કરેલી.તારીખે શાંલલશે.તથા.ઈ.ઉપર.કરેલા.નાનવાંન.દેવાદારનાં.આંગનારાઓ.તથા.બીજાઓ જેકોઇનો.લાગ.ઈનાઓજી.માલ.મીલકત.ઉપર.પોકોયતો.કોઈતો.તેનાંઓને.જાંણ.કરેચજે.ઈ.ઉપર.કરેલા.કોરટમાં.પોતે.હાજર થાંિ.સગાર.પોતાનાં.વકીલને.મોકલે* કોરટનાં.કુકંમથી. પી—ઓ.ઈનલાંન. ઈંકજામીનર*

ઈંકજામીનરની.કાર્યાલય. તારીખ. ૨૩ મી.જુન. ૧૮૩૦

☞ ઈ.ઉપર.કરેલા.નાનવાંન.દેવાદારનાં.આંગનારાઓ.હરકિ.કોઈને ઈ.મરજીની.આડે.પડવાની.મરજી.હોઈતો.તે કારણસર.ઈ.શાંલલવાનો.દાહાડો.મુકરર કીધ્રેલોછે.તેનાં.તરણ.દાહાડા.સગાઉ. કોરટનાં.ચીપ.કલારકની.કાર્યાલયમાં.બુધ કીધ્રેલીછે.તેમાં.લખીજણાવે.ને.તેજ.વખત.આંગનારાઓઈ.પોતાનાં.લેણાંની.આપ્ર ડેવીટ.ઈંકજામીનરની.કાર્યાલયમાં.આપવી*

શ્રી

કલકત્તામધીલ દુળ ઋણાઇત યાંચેવ ઐકણ્યા બદલચે કચેરીમધે

જ્યાનપાલમર હા ઋણાઇત જાલાઆહે યાબાબતીંત

હજરત આલીજાન સરરડ્વાર્ડ રૈયન ન્યૈટ સપ્રીમ કોર્टાચે ન્યાયાધીશ યાંચી કચેરી ગેલ્યા મહીના મચી તારીખ ૧૫ વી સમરલી ત્યાંત આજ્ઞા જાલી આહે કીં જ્યા ઋણાઇતાંચી અર્જી વ માલાચી ટીપ યાકોર્टાંત દાખલ કેલી આહે ત્યાચા વિચાર પઢ સન ૧૮૩૧ માહે જાનેવારી તારીખ ૪ મંગળવાર યાદિવશીં દોન પ્રહરીં ધ્યાનાત ઘેતલા જાઇલ

જાહિર નામા

સદરહુ આજ્ઞા જાલી આહે ત્યા પ્રમાણે આચા વિચાર કેલા જાઇલ ત્યાસ્તવ ત્યા ઋણાઇતાંચે માગણાર આણિ ત્યાંચા માલ મત્તાવર જ્યાચા દવા દખલ અસેલ ત્યા સર્વાંસ યા પત્રાવરુન કળવિલેં જાત આહે કીં સદરહુ કોડતાંત નેમલેલ્યાળેવર ત્યાણિ ખુદ યાવેં કિંવા આપલે મુખત્યાર વકીલ પાઠવુન યાવે ઐસ્યાસ્તવ ણારાચા આફિસાંતુન વર્તમાન નિઘાલેં આહે તારિખ ૫ જુન સન ૧૮૩૦ કોડતાચા ઉકુમે વરુન

૧ પિ.ઓ. હેન્લો સાહેબ ઇક્ઝામિનર સહિ

તાજા કલમ જ્યા ઋણાઇતાંચ્યા અર્જીવર કોણી ત્યાંચા સાઝકાર આડવાયાવયાસ ઇચ્છિત અસલ્યાસ તેહીં જ્યા કોર્टાચા મુખ્ય દત્યર દાર યાચે આફિસાંત વહી ઠેવિલી આહે ત્યાત લિહુન કળવાવા બદ્દલ સદરહુ એકણ્યાકરિતાં દિવસ નેમિલા આહે ત્યાચા અગોદરચ સહ તીન દિવસ લિહિલે આહેત ત્યા પ્રમાણે તયાસણારાચ્યા આફિસાંત ત્યા સાઝકારાને આયલ્યા કર્જાચેં પ્રકત પત્રહી પાવેં

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Bombay, 15th Sept., 1830.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU,—AUGUST 14.

SUPREME COURT,—AUGUST 11, 1830.

SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Mr. Justice Ryan and the following Jury.

Alfred Lingham,	Robert Cantopher,
George Sherwood,	George Galloway,
James MacPherson,	J. W. Collins,
Charles Brownlow,	Alexander Aldwell,
Charles Innis,	William Cornelius, and
Andrew Davidson,	John Culloden.

Samuel Cole, Andrew Makenzie and Alfred Oram, were put to the bar on an Indictment charging in the first count, the prisoners on the 8th day of May last at Nderampore with having feloniously made an assault upon one Bungoolah, and that Samuel Cole did shoot with a gun loaded with ball, intending to maim the said Bungoolah, the others aiding and abetting.

In the second count they were charged with having committed the offence in the same manner, with intent to do some grievious bodily harm to the said Bungoolah.

The third count charged each with maliciously shooting, with the same intent.

The Prisoners pleaded *Not Guilty.*

Mr. Cochrane opened the Indictment.

Mr. Advocate General briefly addressed the Jury, and said, that the prisoners who were Indigo Planters residing in the Mofussil, were charged with having on the 8th of May last, feloniously fired upon one Bungoolah, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm; the facts of the case would be detailed to them by the witnesses he would call, and he should not address them at length for it was not his custom to take up the time of the Jury by explaining to them the law, nor did he consider such, a good custom, for they would hear it from a higher and better authority, the Learned Judge who presided. But he would make one remark; this was the first trial of the nature under a recent act of Parliament which had lately come into operation in this country and which made it a capital offence, to wound a man under such circumstances as if death had followed the crime would have been murder, but if only manslaughter then they were entitled to an acquittal.

Mr. Pearson said, it would appear in evidence, that on the 8th of May last the prisoners at the bar, in company with two other gentlemen, all mounted on Elephants, approached the village Niderampore armed, and that the natives fearing their entrance, collected in considerable numbers and requested them not to approach, notwithstanding which they went forward and while the natives were thus assembled in a peaceable manner, fired upon them. I believe it will be proved, said Mr. Pearson, at least so I am instructed, that Cole did fire into the crowd; that other shots were also fired, but that of Cole did take effect, and you gentlemen will hear from his Lordship, whether if they were all thus joined in an illegal act, they do not come within the meaning of the *Indictment.*

John Todd. I am an Assistant Surgeon in the H. C. Service. I know Samuel Cole and Alfred Oram. I have heard Cole say he was an Englishman; I have heard Oram say the same; I think I have heard him say so. I do not know that I have heard him say so in direct terms; he speaks English. I have seen Mr. Mackenzie; I have heard him talk English but I do not know what countryman he is.

Mr. G. Hudson. I know Mr. Mackenzie; he is a Scotchman.

Luckycaund Doss sworn. I am a native of the Zilla of Furruckpore; I hold some land there; I look at the Prisoners, I know Mr. Cole. In the month of Boishaukh last, on the 27th of the month, about one o'clock in the afternoon, I had gone into my house to eat my dinner, and hearing a noise, that the Gentlemen of the Factories had come to plunder the village, I ran out, I came and stood near a ditch, when I saw and heard Ramdoss Chowkedar and others, calling for Justice. They called out "Dohoy!" I saw five Europeans mounted on three Elephants. I recognised Mr. Cole there. I saw some men about 50 Natives armed and about 250 unarmed. The armed men were coming from the East and going to the West; the village lies to the West. Ramdoss Chokeydar and others were standing near me, and were exclaiming for justice. The gentlemen fired their guns, all of them fired about the same time; I saw Mr. Cole fire his gun which was pointed towards the men, natives of the village. The gentlemen continued firing and the people calling for justice. I know Bungoolah; I saw him at the time he ran away with the others; I saw him fall but at that time I did not go near him; I ran and took shelter in some bushes. I saw Bungoolah afterwards. The gentlemen sent their people who went into five houses which they plundered. Shortly after Bungoolah fell, the gentlemen went away. I then saw Bungoolah; he was bleeding at the mouth, and he had a wound on the left side which would admit a finger with a swelling in the chest. The Elephants were of different sizes; one was a large one, on which Mr. Cole and another gentleman were mounted. I have some recollection of seeing the small gentleman Mr. McKenzie on that occasion, but I never saw him before. I am possessed of property. I have several Talooks; I pay to Government for one of them Annually 280 rupees.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. I was never called Luckycaund Curr. I never was in the Zillah of Barrasaut. I know Jebun Baboo; he is our Zemindar. I hold my land under Jebun Baboo; I have held it, and my ancestors have held it before me. I pay the revenue to the Cutcherry of Jebun Baboo. The gentlemen came to the village about 12 or 1 o'clock, they were coming from the Mootoochurn Factory, which is situated in a south direction. They took a Southerly direction and they returned in the same direction they came from. The village Niderampore is distant from the Factors about twenty minutes walk. I know nothing of cosses; I would walk the distance in four dundahs. I know Kistnapore, it is distant from Niderampore two and half dundahs. They were coming in a direction from the East to the West. When I saw them they were not coming in the direction from Kistnapore; our village is in length East and West. When I saw them, they were 170 yards from the village, I was standing near a house; there is a foot path through the village. There has been a dispute between me and the *Rannee.* The Baboo Jebun purchased the village by public auction, but on not getting possession he entered an action. I don't know that the Rannee employed Mr. Oram to conduct her affairs. The grounds of the Ramnagur village do not join those of Niderampore. I never heard of a suit being intituted by the Baboo against the Rannee; I heard that he had complained to the Zemindary. The head person of the village was Mosemdar; I see him when I go to the Cutcherry; I have not seen him since the day after this circumstance took place. My examination was taken at Furruckpore: I know the Vakeel at that place. The Judge ordered us into custody. I had met the Vakeel there. The Nazeer kept us in his own house. Jebun Baboo's Vakeel was not suffered to communicate with us, before examination; I did not see him during the time I was in the custody of the Nazeer. We went daily to the Cutcherry, I saw him there.

I was once examined before the officers of the Court and again by the Magistrate. I told the Magistrate that the villagers' houses were plundered; I said I saw the people enter the houses and pillage them and I saw bundles carried away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. What I told the Magistrate was taken down in writing which I signed. It was not explained to me, it was read in English which I do not understand. I look at the paper, the signature is my hand writing; I swear that it was not explained to me before or after I signed it. The magistrate told me to sign it, and I did so.

Sir E. Ryan. The Judge said it was a serious misfortune that the Magistrate was not here to explain this circumstance.

Witness continued. The questions were put to me by the Magistrate himself, and he took down what I said. Kistochunder Moonshe explained my evidence in Bengalee, I wrote my name on the paper without asking to have it explained. I made no objection to sign it; at present the Moonshee is at that Zillah. There were 50 or 60 armed men and 250 unarmed, attending the gentlemen who were on the Elephants, I saw no others present but the gentlemen's party and those that were with Bungoolah; I was close to Bungoolah Budden Khan the leader of the club bearers was on horse back with the gentlemen I was never on horse back. "*In this state of existence, I never mounted a horse.*" I did not count the report of the guns fired; the gentlemen were firing several times; the people retreated. and called out *Dohoy Companee?*" The gentleman on the Elephant with Mr. Cole was a stout man. I did not see them load their guns. I have seen Mr. Cole before. Bungoolah had ran with the other people 10 or 15 cottahs through Paddy fields, before he fell. He had his back wards the gentlemen, and was wounded in the side. Bungoolah or the others had no concern with Indigo cultivation; the grounds of the village are low. *During this life of mine* I have not been in prison; I never was called upon to give security for good behaviour. Mr. Robert Morrison I don't know; I never was charged with Decoity before him. I have already told you I was never accused, I have never been confined. Boosola Massull Cawn never charged me with Decoity. *I may have been guilty of Decoity in some other state of existence, but not the present.* I never saw the Court of Barrasaut.

Re-examined by Mr. Cochrane. Dacca is distant from our village a day and three fourths of a day, None of my villagers have any thing to do with Indigo. My father's name was Killarram Doss.

By Sir Edward Ryan. Mootoochurn and Ramnagur are the same place, Europeans call it by one name and we by the other. I never was in the custody of Goosmall.

Lollcholtophodar was among the men who plundered the village; I never was in his custody.

Bungoolah examined. I am a native of Niderampore (identifies Mr. Cole)

The witness (the wounded person) requested to know whether; he might have a seat he appeared very weak and in a state of great exhaustion and at several times his examination was stopped to allow him time to recover.

Mr. Bracken. I know Mr. Oram; I do not know what countryman he is, but I believe him

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to be an Englishman. I have conversed with him in English.

Bungoolah's examination continued. When I saw these gentlemen on Elephants, I was then unable to recognize that gentleman (Mr. Cole) I have some recollection of him. I saw him in the Furruckpore Zillah with others in my village. I saw them coming on Elephants from a village called Shounpore, five of them; they came towards the village of Niderampore. Lochun Sircar, sent a person to tell the gentlemen not to come, as no land in that village would do for Indigo. I was in my field. The gentlemen were accompanied by people, some with clubs and others with iron arms. Seeing the gentlemen we collected to the number of about twenty and the Chokedar called *do-hoy!*

The Interpreter explained that this term might either mean justice or might be used as prohibiting these persons from entering the village.

Witness. That had no effect, for they came rushing forward and there was a firing of guns. I ran from them and received a shot behind and I fell. I suppose I was carried away, I do not known. Before the firing the villagers had done nothing to these gentlemen nor used any violence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleland. Luckycaund Sircar holds lands under Jetun Baboo; he was not near me when he spoke to the Chokedar. I do not know were the gentleman were going. Mootoochurn Factory is to the East of Jaunpore and Niderampore is to the South of Jaunpore. I never saw *Cole* before that day, when they came on the Elephants, and again at the Zillah. I observed him on the first occasion to be stout built. The Magistrate did not point him out to me at the Zillah Court.

By Mr. Dickens. I recognized Cole by his corpulency, and being mounted on the largest Elephant. I again saw him before the Magistrate, *Mr. Cardew*, where I pointed him out. Mr. Cardew took my examinations. I do not know whether they were explained to me before I signed them. I cannot now recollect for I have not my senses, and my sight fails me. I came from a boat this morning in the River; I came in a Palankeen. There were three Elephants, one large and two small ones. The gentleman I recognise was on the large one. I do not remember whether there was another gentleman upon it with him. The Chokedar said there was no occasion for us to make a disturbance but we should cry out Do-hoy! or exclaim against their coming into the village. They were then about two hundred yards off. When I first saw these gentlemen I was about a gurry, or twenty-four minutes, walk from the village. It was more than a russee distant from the village when I heard Ramjoy call out. I was about half a ghurry coming there from my field. Luckycaund Doss was not near me. The gentleman fired without any provocation. Niderampore is not far from the river and is all low lands.

Ramconny Doy. I lived at Niderampore (identifies Cole) I have known him about a year. I saw the wounded man here to-day; his name is Bungoolah. I was present when he was wounded: Bungoolah fell in the field of Sunderam Seil about 75 yards from the village. I was about five cubits from him when he fell; there were 20 or 25 other persons present. I did not see Luckycaund there. Bungoolah had turned and was running towards the village when he received the shot.

Between Niderampore and the Ramnagur Factory there are Indigo lands but close to the Factory.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. I did not see Luckycaund Doss when I came out of my house on the cry of Do-hoy! I saw him at his own house after the wounded man had been brought to his house. When I saw the gentlemen first they were about three begahs from me; immediately after the man was wounded. When I saw the gentlemen first they were advancing and when they came within a russee or a russee and a half of the village they stopped. Bungoolah was carried away. Sooteypore another Factory was within 20 or 25 beegahs of our village; it belongs to Gopenauth Baboo. I was examined twice before the Magistrate. I saw Mr. Cole on the first occasion; I saw him but once and that was on the second occasion; I pointed him out to the Magistrate.

Ramdoss. I am Chokedar of Niderampore (indentifies Mr. Cole.) He used to live in his Factory. I saw him on an Elephant at our village on one occasion on the 27th of Boishauk; he was accompanied. There were three Elephants and five Europeans. I was in my own premises when I heard the report of guns, before I went out. After I went out I heard and saw firing of guns. On the gentlemen approaching I gave Do-hoy! All the gentlemen had guns, but I do not know that all fired; guns were fired from off the large Elephant on which Cole was. These gentlemen had [illegible] persons with them armed, and 200 or 300 with clubs. By arms I mean spears, swords and shields. The villagers offered no violence; I know Bungoolah. When I gave Do-hoy! he did so too, I afterwards saw him when wounded. I ran to the right and he to the left on observing two guns pointed to us from the large [illegible]; we then heard a fire and Bungoolah [illegible] him afterwards when the gentlemen [illegible] he had received a ball [illegible] under the ski[illegible]

[illegible] close to the Factory. I was near my own village; at the time this occurred they on the Elephants were near it. I was examined by the Magistrate; first at the Cutcherry, afterwards by the judge; there were present other people whom I did not know. At the cutcherry on the second occasion there was no one present but the judge; there was no interpreter, or native officer; the judge took down what I said, it was not afterwards explained to me. When I was examined by the judge, Mr. Cole was not present; I afterwards pointed him out from among the five Europeans. I never went into a Zillah Court before, I don't know their practice; my deposition was not explained to me Luckycaund Doss did not send me on a message; he said nothing to me about Indigo; if Bungoolah said so I cannot say he said false.

By the Advocate General. I did not see Luckycaund Doss at the time; there was not much confusion in the field. The gentlemen and their party were there; there were not many natives. I was much alarmed; the men were all alarmed. Whenever we see European gentlemen we are in great fear and apprehension.

The Court adjourned for half an hour to take refreshment. Sir E. Ryan having informed the jury that it was his intention to sit until the trial was over.

The Court having re-assembled, Thargooldee was sworn. I am a weaver and live at Niderampore in Bengal. I know one of the prisoners Mr. Cole; I don't know the others. I know Bungoolah; I remember a transaction taking place on a Saturday in the month of Boishaukh last. I was working at my trade in my house; I saw some females running west and I asked what was the matter? They said "*the sahibs are coming.*" on hearing this I ran in a direction of the east, and saw about 30 or 40 persons belonging to our village standing together. I heard Ramdoss Chokdar and another person give Do-hoy! They gave Do-hoy and proceeded forward, but finding the gentlemen would not stop their Elephants, we retreated. I saw Mr. Cole fire his gun, and Bungoolah fell; before he fell there was some firing, but not after Bungoolah fell. The large Elephant was first, it was in the middle, and at the head of the others. At the time Mr. Cole fired the people gave the Do-hoy! Bungoolah, and Ramdoss Chokedar went up and spoke to the gentlemen. They called out Do-hoy! and upon the gentlemen not stoping the Elephants, the people ran, they called out "Do-hoy, Company Sahib, don't come into our village, we have nothing to do with Indigo," it was Bungoolah and Ramdoss Chokedar that called out in this manner. Bungoolah was in the field his hands were covered with mud by which I think he had been at work. I did see Luckycaund Doss that morning both before and after this transacion I saw him standing near the place where the transaction took place. I heard him exclaim; "The village is gone, the village is gone;" he was standing near the village; I saw him standing on the parapet of a ditch. I did not see Ramdoss and Luckycaund together; there were several shots fired which I did not see, I heard the report. There were 30 or 40 villagers present, some of them were there before me; there were 25 or 30.

By Mr. Clarke I am quite sure the shot came from the large Elephant and that Mr. Cole fired the shot. I saw him load his gun. I saw him fire once.

By Mr. Cochrane. It is not usual for villagers to attack armed men upon Elephants; the people of my country are very timid.

Harranday sworn. I get my living by ploughing land. I saw no rioting or violence on the part of the people of the village. At the time Bungoolah fell he was running away, the village people had no clubs, they had weeding toots; there were three Elephants; there were 20 or 25 armed men, and 20 or 25 with clubs, and a rabble of 100 men besides. The village people were alarmed to that degree, that both men and women ran away; I point out Mr. Cole; there he is; I know him well. When the firing took place I saw Mr. Cole level his gun and fire, Bungoolah fell immediately after the gun was fired; he fell in the twinkling of an eye.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. This occured a little after midday at a distance of two coss and half from the village. There were 40 families or more in the village; the fields in the neighbourhood are not let out to different individuals annually; those individuals who cultivated the fields held them from their ancestors, others acquired them themselves. I have lived there 12 years. I hold the land on which my house stands, from Luckycaund Doss. I don't know who the proprietor of the field is where Bungoolah fell; my business does not oblige me to go into other people's fields to find out their owners. There were 20 or 25 persons of the village standing close to the village when the Sahibs came on the Elephants, In my progress towards them I heard 5 or 6 shots. I was at that time in alarm and cannot be certain as to the number of shots fired by the Europeans, but it was the last shot by which the man fell, I did not see the previous firing; they were hidden from my view. It was from the largest Elephant that the shot came.

Two or three witnesses were here examined, [illegible] ne facts as the last, one of [illegible]

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Mr. Clarke. I swear that there was so much smoke that I could not distinguish which of them hit the man. There were 20 or 30 other villagers there. I saw Ramdoss and Bungoolah there; I was about a russee and a half from the Elephant I saw the people enter the houses and plunder them; the sahibs sat on their Elephants and looked on. I saw some large loads or bundles taken away. I don't know what they contained. These houses are partially divided from the village; they did not plunder any other houses. There had been no previous dispute between the parties.

Advocate General, After Bungoolah had turned and was running away the shot hit him and he fell.

Kenicomager. I am a weaver, I live in the village of Niderampore; I remember when Bungoolah was wounded, on the 27th Boishaukh. I was present (identifies Cole,) I saw five Europeans on three Elephants and saw guns in their hands and attendants about 150; about 40 with shields and swords and the rest with clubs. When Bungoolah was wounded there were present about 40 villagers under Gopenauth Baboo's house, unarmed; but some of them had weeding tools in their hands; no provocation was given nor stones thrown. When Bungoolah fell they fired from the large Elephant (identifies Cole.) At the time he was wounded he was running from the Elephants to the village; previous to this they had been firing; he was taken to the house of Luckycaund Doss. I did not see Luckycaund Doss at the time the man was wounded; at that time about 10 villagers were present. When he was taken to the house he was speechless. The spot on which he fell was deluged with blood and he bled at the house. No provocation was given to those persons on the Elephant; we have no connection with the Factories nor do we cultivate Indigo, for our ground is low and swampy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. There was no quarrel to my knowledge between those gentlemen and the people of the village, I know Luckycaund Doss. I hold no land from him but from his father, but he is dead. Luckycaund has succeeded his father.

This took place at about midday. When the first shots were fired I was in my house. How many were fired before I came out cannot I say. We heard five in a volley, I cannot say how many vollies there were before I left my house, I do not know how many reports. I do not know Bungoolah's field. I am a weaver and do not go about the fields. Only one fired when Bungoolah fell; that, is my recollection; I was at that time distant from them about 50 yards and about 25 from Bungoolah. I had not been out in the fields that morning nor do I know what took place that morning in the fields; I did not see any of the plundering of the village or of any houses. I cannot say how many shots I saw fired; I should think about five. I was then about 75 yards from the gentlemen who did not fire in the air but pointed their guns at the people. I heard something whiz over my head. They did fire at about forty persons and [illegible] but one was hit.

Re-examined. I know Luckycaund Doss but do not know what he had to do with this transaction.

Cassenauth Paul. I live at Niderampore. On Saturday the 27th of Boishankh I remember that five gentlemen on three Elephants came from towards the East and about fifty persons with arms, and about one hundred or one hundred and fifty others, some with clubs; I saw guns with three gentlemen. I do not know any of them. about thirty persons belonging to my village went forward and gave Do-hoy! I was thatching and when I heard the cry of the Chokeder, I went and saw 5 gentlemen on three Elephants standing and three fired in a volley. I previously heard the report of guns at a long distance in the plain. When Do-hoy! was given I saw one of the gentlemen fire and heard something whiz over my head. We were frightened and run and then there was a second discharge on which Bungoolah fell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleland. I was thatching when I first heard the firing I know Lcukycaund Doss; I am his tenant; I know him as a respectable person in the village.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens. These gentlemen were approaching from the east. When I heard Bungoolah scream I ran away to a Factory about a russay from the village. I saw the gentlemen go into the house, plunder them and make bundles; I do not know what they contained; they did not dismount but looked on and saw what was done.

Re-examined. I do not know what Luckycaund Doss has to do with this affair. There is no cultivation of Indigo in any of our lands.

Re-examined. I know not what Luckycaund Doss has to do with this business.

Dingaru. I am a farmer at Niderampore. I know Bungolah, and remember that he met with an accident. On 27th of Boishaukh, I observed five gentlemen on three Eldphants with a number of person armed in all about 375; I would not know any of these Europeans again. When I saw these gentlemen approaching there were four on two Elephants and one on another, armed with guns. When they came to the part of the road which take a turns, they fired their five guns at once; I then went and stood amongst the trees, and then the Chowkeydar went forward and gave Do-hoy! I saw about 10 or 15 villagers there unarmed. No provocation was given to the persons on the Elephants. I saw Bungoolah fall; it was when the people were running away that hefell: Upon seeing the five gentlemen there we called Do-hoy! saying there was no cultivation of Indigo there, nor any road through the village. They fired and we fled, again, and Bungoolah fell. No violence was offered to these gentlemen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. I know Luckeycaund Doss, he is not related to me. I am not his tenant. I am a sub-tenant of Jebun Bapoo; I am the tenant of Luckycaund Doss's cousin. When these gentlemen came it was mid-day or a little after. I was in my house and as the people were going out to call Do-hoy! I also went. I till lands. I was eating my rice at the time I heard that the gentlemen were come. I had bathed and was beginning to eat. When I heard it I came out immediately. The gentlemen were coming from the East and going to the West; they were about one hundred and fifty yards from my house. Bungoolah has land; he lived near me. There are about forty families in the village.

Shtak Budoola sworn. I am a villager. I cultivate land, and live at the village of Niderampore. I remember the month of Boishaikh last; some gentlemen came to the village at the time I was weeding my field. The field was on a plain. I first saw the sahibs at the distance of 10 or 15 russees from me. They were upon Elephants, and had people with them armed with swords and clubs; they might amount to 40 armed, some with stick and swords, and there were others unarmed. I saw them coming to the village. I heard firing and then I ran towards the village. Upon the firing being heard, the village people came out. I don't know why they fired. The villagers then came out, Ramdoss Chowkedar, and the man that was wounded went a head, and gave *Do-hoy*! we followed; the gentlemen would not attend to it. Mr. Cole then took his gun in his hand and levelled it. Ramdoss and Bungoolah then ran, and Mr. Cole fired, and Bungoolah was wounded by the shot; there was no previous provocation given, none of the villagers assaulted them.

By Mr. Cleland. Before I saw the sahibs coming I had been in the field from four ghurries in the morning until mid day; I was distant from the sahibs about 15 russees, I speak by guess. I was distant from the village about 20 or 25 russees there were other men at the time in the field working. On hearing the first shot fired. I approached the village and heard Ramdoss Chokedar, and Bungoolah give Do-hoy! those parties must have come from the village where else could they come from? They might have been previously working in his field. Mr. Cole was on the largest Elephant, I was distant from him about a russee and a half; I saw him distinctly. I had seen him before. I hold the land, which I cultivate from Luckycaund Doss; the land belongs to Jebun Baboo, but Luckycaund is his tenant.

Mr. Dickens. The gentlemen were firing I know not for what cause; how can I tell you? I was distant from them ten or fifteen russies; that was before I saw Ramdoss Chokedar and Bungoolah came up to them. I don't know who they levelled at. I saw people with them. I saw people of another village with them, one of the people of our village were with them.

Shaik Mudoo sworn. I know Bungoolah, I recollect when he was wounded, I saw five Europeans on three Elephants I should know them again. I know Joakin, MacKenzie and Cole, this was in the month of Baishaokh. I was weeding Paddy at the time. The gentlemen when I saw them, were about fifteen russees from me; they were on a plain. There were about 200 men with them. The sahibs were not attacked by any persons. When they came, we gave *Do-hoy*; they had muskets and they fired them, they fired four discharges at first; I had been employed weeding in my field from day break to mid-day, I was weeding up to that time, and when I saw them I ran to the village, when they were coming towards the village. From the time I first saw them, they could not have been out of my sight. If any of the village people had attacked them I should have seen it; the villagers were unarmed.

Cross examined by Mr, Cleland, I am a farmer. I plough and sow, and reap paddy lands. I cultivate land from Luckycaund Doss. I have been his Ryot for these two years. I have seen Shaik Deen Boolla, when ten or twelve of us got together I saw him. He also went to weed his Paddy field, his field is at a greater distance than mine; it may be 5 or 7 russees. I saw Ramdoss Chokedar on that occasion about a russee or a russee and a half from the village.

Shaik Pina Wallah. I live at Niderampoor by the cultivation of land; I recollect the 27th Boishaukh I inst. I know of something happening then. The people. I mean myself and ten other persons were weeding paddy lands. I went to my work at about an hour and a half after day break. I saw many people coming over the plain about mid-day when I first saw them they were about 200 cubits from me. I saw five Europeans mounted on three Elephants with about 200 or 225 men with them. They were walking along with the Elephants; a great many of them were armed. About 20 men belonging to the village came up. The Europeans and their party were coming from the East towards the West. When the villagers came out Ramdoss Chokedar and the wounded man preceded them and gave *Do-hoy* and upon their doing so the gentlemen fired two guns; after which, several were fired. Hearing the report I ran into the village and saw nothing afterwards. I afterwards saw Aungoolah wounded. I saw the Europeans. I knew Mr. Joakin, Mr. Mackinzie, and Mr. Cole, prior to the occasion; I did not know nor should I know any of the others.

Cross-examined by Mr Minchin. I was in the field, I have held my land for 4 years. I know Luckycaund Doss, he is a trifling Talookdar, Jebun is the principal Baboo. From the village where I saw the sahibs coming, I was distant about a russee and a half, or 150 cubis. When I ran towards the village I saw Ramdoss, and the wounded man crying out *Do-hay! Do-hoy!* the people of the village followed them, there never was such an alarm given before. When did-ther gentleman come to that village on an Eleophant.

(*To be Concluded.*)

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—Aug. 23d.

In another part of our paper will be found the Charge delivered to the Grand Jury at the Third Quarter Sessions of Bombay—the most remarkable passage in which, refers to certain rumours that were afloat relating to a ship said to have brought a considerable number of Africans, mostly boys, and very young persons, taken on board on the Coast of Africa, and remaining in Bombay on board of ship. So far as we have been able to ascertain them, the grounds out of which the rumours alluded to

to be an Englishman. I have conversed with him in English.

Bungoolah's examination continued. When I saw these gentlemen on Elephants, I was then unable to recognize that gentleman (Mr. Cole) I have some recollection of him. I saw him in the Furruckpore Zillah with others in my village. I saw them coming on Elephants from a village called Shounpore, five of them; they came towards the village of Niderampore. Lochun Sircar, sent a person to tell the gentlemen not to come, as no land in that village would do for Indigo. I was in my field. The gentlemen were accompanied by people, some with clubs and others with iron arms. Seeing the gentlemen we collected to the number of about twenty and the Chokedar called *do-hoy!*

The Interpreter explained that this term might either mean justice or might be used as prohibiting these persons from entering the village.

Witness. That had no effect, for they came rushing forward and there was a firing of guns. I ran from them and received a shot behind and I fell. I suppose I was carried away, I do not known. Before the firing the villagers had done nothing to these gentlemen nor used any violence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleland. Luckycaund Sircar holds lands under Jetun Baboo; he was not near me when he spoke to the Chokedar. I do not know were the gentleman were going. Mootoochurn Factory is to the East of Jaunpore and Niderampore is to the South of Jaunpore. I never saw *Cole* before that day, when they came on the Elephants, and again at the Zillah. I observed him on the first occasion to be stout built. The Magistrate did not point him out to me at the Zillah Court.

By Mr. Dickens. I recognized Cole by his corpulency, and being mounted on the largest Elephant. I again saw him before the Magistrate, *Mr. Cardew*, where I pointed him out. Mr. Cardew took my examinations. I do not know whether they were explained to me before I signed them. I cannot now recollect for I have not my senses, and my sight fails me. I came from a boat this morning in the River; I came in a Palankeen. There were three Elephants, one large and two small ones. The gentleman I recognise was on the large one. I do not remember whether there was another gentleman upon it with him. The Chokedar said there was no occasion for us to make a disturbance but we should cry out Do-hoy! or exclaim against their coming into the village. They were then about two hundred yards off. When I first saw these gentlemen I was about a gurry, or twenty-four minutes, walk from the village. It was more than a russee distant from the village when I heard Ramjoy call out. I was about half a ghurry coming there from my field. Luckycaund Doss was not near me. The gentleman fired without any provocation. Niderampore is not far from the river and is all low lands.

Ramconny Doy. I lived at Niderampore (identifies Cole) I have known him about a year. I saw the wounded man here to-day; his name is Bungoolah. I was present when he was wounded: Bungoola fell in the field of Sunderam Seil about 75 yards from the village. I was about five cubits from him when he fell; there were 20 or 25 other persons present. I did not see Luckycaund there. Bungoolah had turned and was running towards the village when he received the shot.

Between Niderampore and the Ramnagur Factory there are Indigo lands but close to the Factory.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. I did not see Luckycaund Doss when I came out of my house on the cry of Do-hoy! I saw him at his own house after the wounded man had been brought to his house. When I saw the gentlemen first they were about three begahs from me; immediately after the man was wounded. When I saw the gentlemen first they were advancing and when they came within a russee or a russee and a half of the village they stopped. Bungoolah was carried away. Sooteypore another Factory was within 20 or 25 beegahs of our village; it belongs to Gopenauth Baboo. I was examined twice before the Magistrate. I saw Mr. Cole on the first occasion; I saw him but once and that was on the second occasion; I pointed him out to the Magistrate.

Ramdoss. I am Chokedar of Niderampore (identifies Mr. Cole.) He used to live in his Factory. I saw him on an Elephant at our village on one occasion on the 27th of Boishauk; he was accompanied. There were three Elephants and five Europeans. I was in my own premises when I heard the report of guns, before I went out After I went out I heard and saw firing of guns. On the gentlemen approaching I gave Do-hoy! All the gentlemen had guns, but I do not know that all fired; guns were fired from off the large Elephant on which Cole was. These gentlemen had a few persons with them armed, and 200 or 300 with clubs. By arms I mean spears, swords and shields. The villagers offered no violence; I know Bungoolah. When I gave Do-hoy! he did so too, I afterwards saw him when wounded. I ran to the right and he to the left on observing two guns pointed to us from the large [illegible]t; we then heard a fire and Bungoolah [illegible] him afterwards when the gentlemen [illegible]ed he had received a ball [illegible]d under the sk[illegible]

I fi[illegible]

close to the Factory. I was near my own village; at the time this occurred they on the Elephants were near it. I was examined by the Magistrate; first at the Cutcherry, afterwards by the judge; there were present other people whom I did not know. At the cutcherry on the second occasion there was no one present but the judge; there was no interpreter, or native officer; the judge took down what I said, it was not afterwards explained to me. When I was examined by the judge, Mr. Cole was not present; I afterwards pointed him out from among the five Europeans. I never went into a Zillah Court before, I don't know their practice; my deposition was not explained to me Luckycaund Doss did not send me on a message; he said nothing to me about Indigo; if Bungoolah said so I cannot say he said false.

By the Advocate General. I did not see Luckycaund Doss at the time; there was not much confusion in the field. The gentlemen and their party were there; there were not many natives. I was much alarmed; the men were all alarmed. Whenever we see European gentlemen we are in great fear and apprehension.

The Court adjourned for half an hour to take refreshment. Sir E. Ryan having informed the jury that it was his intention to sit until the trial was over.

The Court having re-assembled, Thargooldee was sworn. I am a weaver and live at Niderampore in Bengal. I know one of the prisoners Mr. Cole; I don't know the others. I know Bungoolah; I remember a transaction taking place on a Saturday in the month of Boishaukh last. I was working at my trade in my house; I saw some females running west and I asked what was the matter? They said "*the sahibs are coming.*" on hearing this I ran in a direction of the east, and saw about 30 or 40 persons belongiug to our village standing together. I heard Ramdoss Chokdar and another person give Do-hoy! They gave Do-hoy and proceeded forward, but finding the gentlemen would not stop their Elephants, we retreated. I saw Mr. Cole fire his gun, and Bungoolah fell; before he fell there was some firing, but not after Bungoolah fell. The large Elephant was first, it was in the middle, and at the head of the others. At the time Mr. Cole fired the people gave the Do-hoy! Bungoolah, and Ramdoss Chokedar went up and spoke to the gentlemen. They called out Do-hoy! and upon the gentlemen not stoping the Elephants, the people ran, they called out "Do-hoy, Company Sahib, don't come into our village, we have nothing to do with Indigo," it was Bungoolah and Ramdoss Chokedar that called out in this manner. Bungoolah was in the field his hands were covered with mud by which I think he had been at work. I did see Luckycaund Doss that morning both before and after this transacion I saw him standing near the place where the transaction took place. I heard him exclaim; "The village is gone, the village is gone;" he was standing near the village; I saw him standing on the parapet of a ditch. I did not see Ramdoss and Luckycaund together; there were several shots fired which I did not see, I heard the report. There were 30 or 40 villagers present, some of them were there before me; there were 25 or 30.

By Mr. Clarke I am quite sure the shot came from the large Elephant and that Mr. Cole fired the shot. I did not see him load his gun. I saw him fire once.

By Mr. Cochrane. It is not usual for villagers to attack armed men upon Elephants; the people of my country are very timid.

Harranday sworn. I get my living by ploughing land. I saw no rioting or violence on the part of the people of the village. At the time Bungoolah fell he was running away, the village people had no clubs, they had weeding tools; there were three Elephants; there were 20 or 25 armed men, and 20 or 25 with clubs, and a rabble of 100 men besides. The village people were alarmed to that degree, that both men and women ran away; I point out Mr. Cole; there he is; I know him well. When the firing took place I saw Mr. Cole level his gun and fire, Bungoolah fell immediately after the gun was fired; he fell in the twinkling of an eye.

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Kenicomager. I am a weaver, I live in the village of Niderampore; I remember when Bungoolah was wounded, on the 27th Boishaukh. I was present (identifies Cole,) I saw five Europeans on three Elephants and saw guns in their hands and attendants about 150; about 40 with shields and swords and the rest with clubs. When Bungoolah was wounded there were present about 40 villagers under Gopenauth Baboo's house, unarmed; but some of them had weeding tools in their hands; no provocation was given nor stones thrown. When Bungoolah fell they fired from the large Elephant (identifies Cole.) At the time he was wounded he was running from the Elephants to the village; previous to this they had been firing; he was taken to the house of Luckycaund Doss. I did not see Luckycaund Doss at the time the man was wounded; at that time about 10 villagers were gresent. When he was taken to the house he was speechless. The spot on which he fell was deluged with blood and he bled at the house. No provocation was given to those persons on the Elephant; we have no connection with the Factories nor do we cultivate Indigo, for our ground is low and swampy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. There was no quarrel to my knowledge between those gentlemen and the people of the village, I know Luckycaund Doss. I hold no land from him but from his father, but he is dead. Luckycaund has succeeded his father.

This took place at about midday. When the first shots were fired I was in my house. How many were fired before I came out cannot I say. We heard five in a volley, I cannot say how many vollies there were before I left my house, I do not know how many reports. I do not know Bungoolah's field. I am a weaver and do not go about the fields. Only one fired when Bungoolah fell; that, is my recollection; I was at that time distant from them about 50 yards and about 25 from Bungoolah. I had not been out in the fields that morning nor do I know what took place that morning in the fields; I did not see any of the plundering of the village or of any houses. I cannot say how many shots I saw fired; I should think about five. I was then about 75 yards from the gentlemen who did not fire in the air but pointed their guns at the people. I heard something whiz over [illegible] head. They did fire at about forty persons and [illegible] but one was hit.

Re-examined. I know Luckycaund Doss but do not know what he had to do with this transaction.

Cassenauth Paul. I live at Niderampore. On Saturday the 27th of Boishaukh I remember that five gentlemen on three Elephants came from towards the East and about fifty persons with arms, and about one hundred or one hundred and fifty others, some with clubs; I saw guns with three gentlemen. I do not know any of them. about thirty persons belonging to my village went forward and gave Do-hoy! I was thatching and when I heard the cry of the Chokeder, I went and saw 5 gentlemen on three Elephants standing and three fired in a volley. I previously heard the report of guns at a long distance in the plain. When Do-hoy! was given I saw one of the gentlemen fire and heard something whiz over my head. We were frightened and run and then there was a second discharge on which Bungoolah fell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleland. I was thatching when I first heard the firing I know Lcukycaund Doss; I am his tenant; I know him as a respectable person in the village.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens. These gentlemen were approaching from the east. When I heard Bungoolah scream I ran away to a Factory about a russay from the village. I saw the gentlemen go into the house, plunder them and make bundles; I do not know what they contained; they did not dismount but looked on and saw what was done.

Re-examined. I do not know what Luckycaund Doss has to do with this affair. There is no cultivation of Indigo in any of our lands.

Re-examined. I know not what Luckycaund Doss has to do with this business.

Dingaru. I am a farmer at Niderampore. I know Bungolah, and remember that he met with an accident. On 27th of Boishaukh, I observed five gentlemen on three Eldphants with a number of person armed in all about 375; I would not know any of these Europeans again. When I saw these gentlemen approaching there were four on two Elephants and one on another, armed with guns. When they came to the part of the road which take a turns, they fired their five guns at once; I then went and stood amongst the trees, and then the Chowkeydar went forward and gave Do-hoy! I saw about 10 or 15 villagers there unarmed. No provocation was given to the persons on the Elephants. I saw Bungoolah fall; it was when the people were running away that hefell: Upon seeing the five gentlemen there we called Do-hoy! saying there was no cultivation of Indigo there, nor any road through the village. They fired and we fled, again, and Bungoolah fell. No violence was offered to these gentlemen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. I know Luckycaund Doss, he is not related to me. I am not his tenant. I am a sub-tenant of Jebun Baboo; I am the tenant of Luckycaund Doss's cousin. When these gentlemen came it was midday or a little after. I was in my house and as the people were going out to call Do-hoy! I also went. I till lands. I was eating my rice at the time I heard that the gentlemen were come. I had bathed and was beginning to eat. When I heard it I came out immediately. The gentlemen were coming from the East and going to the West; they were about one hundred and fifty yards from my house. Bungoolah has land; he lived near me. There are about forty families in the village.

Shiak Budoola sworn. I am a villager. I cultivate land, and live at the village of Niderampore. I remember the month of Boishaikh last; some gentlemen came to the village at the time I was weeding my field. The field was on a plain. I first saw the sahibs at the distance of 10 or 15 russees from me. They were upon Elephants, and had people with them armed with swords and clubs; they might amount to 40 armed, some with stick and swords, and there were others unarmed. I saw them coming to the village. I heard firing and then I ran towards the village. Upon the firing being heard, the village people came out. I don't know why they fired. The villagers then came out, Ramdoss Chowkedar, and the man that was wounded went a head, and gave *Do-hoy!* we followed; the gentlemen would not attend to it. Mr. Cole then took his gun in his hand and levelled it. Ramdoss and Bungoolah then ran, and Mr. Cole fired, and Bungoolah was wounded by the shot; there was no previous provocation given, none of the villagers assaulted them.

By Mr. Cleland. Before I saw the sahibs coming I had been in the field from four ghurries in the morning until mid day; I was distant from the sahibs about 15 russees, I speak by guess. I was distant from the village about 20 or 25 russees there were other men at the time in the field working. On hearing the first shot fired. I approached the village and heard Ramdoss Chokedar, and Bungoolah give Do-hoy! those parties must have come from the village where else could they come from? They might have been previously working in his field. Mr. Cole was on the largest Elephant, I was distant from him about a russee and a half; I saw him distinctly. I had seen him before. I hold the land, which I cultivate from Luckycaund Doss; the land belongs to Jebun Baboo, but Luckycaund is his tenant.

Mr. Dickens. The gentlemen were firing I know not for what cause; how can I tell you? I was distant from them ten or fifteen russies; that was before I saw Ramdoss Chokedar and Bungoolah came up to them. I don't know who they levelled at. I saw people with them. I saw people of another village with them, one of the people of our village were with them.

Shaik Mudoo sworn. I know Bungoolah, I recollect when he was wounded, I saw five Europeans on three Elephants I should know them again. I know Joakin. MacKenzie and Cole, this was in the month of Baishaokh. I was weeding Paddy at the time. The gentlemen when I saw them, were about fifteen russees from me; they were on a plain. There were about 200 men with them. The sahibs were not attacked by any persons. When they came, we gave *Do-hoy*; they had muskets and they fired them, they fired four discharges at first; I had been employed weeding in my field from day break to mid-day, I was weeding up to that time, and when I saw them I ran to the village, when they were coming towards the village. From the time I first saw them, they could not have been out of my sight. If any of the village people had attacked them I should have seen it; the villagers were unarmed.

Cross examined by Mr, Cleland, I am a farmer. I plough and sow, and reap paddy lands. I cultivate land from Luckycaund Doss. I have been his Ryot for these two years. I have seen Shaik Deen Bodilla, when ten or twelve of us got together I saw him. He also went to weed his Paddy field, his field, is at a greater distance than mine; it may be 5 or 7 russees. I saw Ramdoss Chokedar on that occasion about a russee or a russee and a half from the village.

Shaik Pina Wallah. I live at Niderampoor by the cultivation of land; I recollect the 27th Boishaukh I inst. I know of something happening then. The people. I mean myself and ten other persons were weeding paddy lands. I went to my work at about an hour and a half after day break. I saw many people coming over the plain about mid-day when I first saw them they were about 200 cubits from me. I saw five Europeans mounted on three Elephants with about 200 or 225 men with them. They were walking along with the Elephants; a great many of them were armed. About 20 men belonging to the village came up. The Europeans and their party were coming from the East towards the West. When the villagers came out Ramdoss Chokedar and the wounded man preceded them and gave *Do-hoy* and upon their doing so the gentlemen fired two guns; after which, several were fired. Hearing the report I ran into the village and saw nothing afterwards. I afterwards saw Aungoolah wounded. I saw the Europeans. I knew Mr. Joakin, Mr. Mackinzie, and Mr. Cole, prior to the occasion; I did not know nor should I know any of the others.

Cross-examined by Mr Minchin. I was in the field, I have held my land for 4 years. I know Luckycaund Doss, he is a trifling Talookdar, Jebun is the principal Baboo. From the village where I saw the sahibs coming, I was distant about a russee and a half, or 150 cubis. When I ran towards the village I saw Ramdoss, and the wounded man crying out *Do-hay! Do-hoy!* the people of the village followed them, there never was such an alarm given before. When did ther gentleman come to that village on an Eleophant.

(*To be Concluded.*)

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—Aug. 23d.

In another part of our paper will be found the Charge delivered to the Grand Jury at the Third Quarter Sessions of Bombay—the most remarkable passage in which, refers to certain rumours that were afloat relating to a ship said to have brought a considerable number of Africans, mostly boys, and very young persons, taken on board on the Coast of Africa, and remaining in Bombay on board of ship. So far as we have been able to ascertain them, the grounds out of which the rumours alluded to

arose, were these. Sir Charles Malcolm, the Superintendent of Marine, having had experience of the uncertainty with which the services of Gogo Lascars could be depended upon—and understanding that the Seedies, or Natives of the East Coast of Africa, took readily to a seafaring life—and were a hardy, brave, and docile race—addressed the Government upon the subject, proposing that a Cruizer might be sent in that direction, to ascertain if young lads would volunteer into the Marine Service, receiving the usual bounty.

Upon this, the Superintendent was authorised to dispatch the H. C. Ship of War *Clive*, under the command of Captain Hawkins, to the Gulf—and thence to run down to the neighbourhood of Zanguebar, for the purpose stated above. The Superintendent, in his instructions to Captain Hawkins, directed, we believe, that if Volunteers for the Marine were procurable, he should engage not more than sixty of them, and able-bodied lads, between twelve and eighteen years of age. He was also desired to visit the Island of Socotra going, and coming, and report on the anchorage at both sides of it, and on such facilities and advantages as it might possess for forming a Coal Depot on it, for the Steam Navigation between Bombay and the Red Sea.

On Captain Hawkin's, return with the H. C. Ship of War *Clive*, having on board a number of young African Volunteers for the Indian Navy; he, we learn, explicitly stated that he was careful not to take any lads but such as were perfectly willing to join the ship. The usual bounty was paid into their own hands on entering, and as they joined, they were put on the ship's books, for pay and provisions as Marine boys, in the usual way. The money they gave either to their parents, or to those that had charge of such as had none. It was fully explained to them that they should have clothes, provisions, and regular pay, the same as the rest of the crew, and after a certain period they should, of course, be at perfect liberty to return to their own country. Three boys under the age specified were enlisted, and although Captain Hawkins admits he ought to have rejected them, yet he observed they expressed so much pleasure at being on board with the other lads, that he felt induced to yield to their wish of remaining. This, we have understood, is the plain unvarnished statement of a transaction which has been conjured up into an affair of deliberate slave dealing! Once a rumour of sinister character gets a little impetus of progression, *vires acquirit eundo*. In the instance before us—Sir J. P. Grant having heard that a British ship was at Bombay, with a cargo of slaves on board, or something to that effect, directed the Grand Jury to enquire into the matter. The result, as yet, is not known here, although an anonymous Correspondent, in the columns of a Cotemporary, states—"that the Grand Jury very properly say that, in their opinion, the boys were not of an age to enter into any contract, and even if they were old enough, that, in their opinion, the Interpreter was so indifferently acquainted with their language, that he could not render himself intelligible to these unfortunate creatures." On the correctness or otherwise of this statement, we can say nothing until we receive further intelligence from Bombay. As respects one part of the above opinion—it is not unusual, we believe, for English boys and lads of a similar age, with the consent of their parents, &c. to enter into contracts of apprenticeship—if proper then in their case, why should it be improper in the other, always bearing in mind that these were bona fide volunteers? It should not also be forgotten, that there is a precocity and maturity in the age referred to, in warm climates, which is not the case in colder—and that an African or Asiatic boy of twelve, is, as respects his intellectual faculties and capability of enduring labour, &c. on a par with a lad of fourteen, born and bred in colder climates. Of the improbability of an Officer of Sir Charles Malcolm's rank and character, for a moment contemplating a transaction of the odious nature insinuated—and of his finding in another honorable Officer, a ready instrument for carrying such to effect—we need say nothing—as it must be obvious to every candid and reflecting mind.

BENGAL HURKARU.—AUGUST 24.

In general, it is our good fortune to concur in the opinions of the *India Gazette*, and we never recollect until now, an instance in which it has been our painful duty to accuse it of rashly condemning any individual. We have however, an example of this injustice in yesterday's *Gazette*, which our respect for our contemporary must not prevent us from censuring. We allude to the article on Mr. Bathie, which we have quoted. In commenting upon that gentleman's conduct at the *Dhurma Subha*, of which association he is, for any thing we know to the contrary, a Member, the *Gazette* entirely leaves out of consideration of the case, an element very essential to a right conclusion upon it, viz. whether Mr. Bathie be not a convert to Hindooism. Mr. Bathie has thus expressed himself to his Hindoo employers, that "*such misfortunes*" (as the grounding of the ship *Alexander*) *are generally attended with loss of life, but from my being the bearer of the Suttee Petition, God has saved all who were with me*," now the *India Gazette* cruelly insinuates, that this declaration smacks of impiety or, not to mince the matter, of downright blasphemy. But we would ask our scrupulous contemporary, whether it is not a received doctrine of the Hindoo religion, that special interpositions of *some* of the thirty thousand gods recognized by the Hindoo mythology, to vindicate the Hindoo faith, and to preserve to the people its immaculate rites, are not quite common: now how does the *Gazette* know that Mr. Bathie has not embraced the Hindoo faith? We should infer from the premises that he has; and if so, there is nothing extraordinary in the circumstance of his believing and declaring to his fellow believers, the Hindoo's, his conviction that God *Brahma* we suppose, specially interfered in behalf of himself and fellow passengers of the *Alexander*, because he was taking home on that Ship on appeal to the British Legislature against the abolition of the Hindoo rite or custom of widow burning! That a Christian should really entertain or promulgate such an opinion, is out of the question.

We are quite aware, that the Hindoos do not seek nor admit converts, indeed: but they not only cannot prevent, but would of course feel proud of, a Europeau's voluntary embracing their tenets; and altho' he could not be admitted to the privileges of caste, he would undoubtedly enjoy the privilege of opinion; and in his case such an adoption of their religion, could of course, entitle the adopter to encreased confidence and it may be—*encreased reward* although of course, we would not insinuate, that the *auri sacra fames* has any share in Mr. Bathie's zeal for the preservation of the Hindoo idolatry.

THE SUTTEE PETITION—MR. BATHIE.

Our readers are aware that Mr. BATHIE, Attorney at Law, was proceeding to England on the *Alexander* as the bearer of the Petition appealing against the abolition of the rite of Suttee-burning. at the time when that vessel met with an accident, which compelled his return to Calcutta. We had formerly occasion to point attention to the piety and philanthropy of this gentleman, when in the presence of his humane and enlightened constituents, he solemnly took God to witness that in the execution of his mission he would spare no labour of body, mind, or speech, in order to recover for them the ennobling privilege of burning their mothers and sisters alive on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands. The accident to the vessel on which Mr. BATHIE was a passenger, has given him a fresh opportunity for the display of his humanity, and of his profound insight into the workings and relations, and dependencies of those events which constitute the links of the great chain of a special and superintending Providence. The following remark relating to the subject is ascribed to him by the *Sumachar Chundirca* which appears to be in his confidence, and we quote it as translated by the *Sumachar Durpun* "Such misfortunes," says Mr. BATHIE to his Hindoo employers, "are generally attended with the loss of life, but from my being the bearer of the Suttee Petition, God has saved all who were with me." We learn, from this, first, that Mr. BATHIE is no Jonah. Secondly, we learn, that the Benevolent Author of existence specially selected Mr. BATHIE as the instrument of *saving* the lives of the passengers of the *Alexander*, because he was the bearer of a Petition to the British Legislature, soliciting permission to *take away* the lives of Hindoo Widows, in which selection our readers must blame their own moral and intellectual obtuseness if they do not perceive a peculiar adaptation of the means to the end. And, thirdly, we learn how false and erroneous is the imputation that piety and profanity are nearly allied, and that both amongst saints and sinners those who have the least impression of the sacred truths of religion on their minds have the name of God most frequently on their lips. Here we have Mr. BATHIE, the disinterestedness of whose motives and the benevolence of whose views cannot be questioned, yet who, if we may judge of the recent mention of his name in print by his friends, seems to find it imposible to utter five words without taking God to witness, and representing himself as the peculiar object of Divine protection and favour. The congruity of the thing will not fail to strike the minds of our readers; and from Mr. BATHIE's example it will appear that a sanctimonious phraseology, is not always the indication of mere pretension, but is sometimes connected with good deeds which are beyond all praise. We shall spare our readers any further sermonizing, although they will perceive we have an excellent text.—*India Gazette.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 17TH AUGUST, 1830.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson, Collector of Revenue and Customs at Bareilly.

Mr. W. P. Okeden, Collector of Revenue in the Southern Division of Moradabad.

Mr. E. Stirling, Collector of Revenue at Allygurh.

Government Securities.

TO BUY]		AUGT. 17, 1830.		[TO SELL
Prem.				Prem.
28	8	Remittable.....	27	8 Do.
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent. Loan.	0	12 Dis.
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto	0	3 Dis.
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share,	4800	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

Discount on Private Bills.....	7	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	6	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Re	1 10¼

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—August 21st. Brig Helen, G. F. Gottlieb, from Penang 4th July and Madras 13th August.

Passengers from Penang:—Mr. P. Boyd, Master Mariner,

From Madras: Mr. P. J. Philips, Master, Mr. Wm. Woodburn, Carpenter, and William Barber, Boy Mariners.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 16th August, the Lady of Thomas Clarke, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a Daughter,

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 18th Augt. the Lady of J. D. Smith, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 18th Augt. the Lady of F. H. Apcar, Esq. of a still-born Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 20th Augt Mrs. Jacob Boezalt, of a Daughter.

At Lucknow, on Wednesday night, the 11th August, the Lady of George Bailie, Esq. Surgeon to H. M. of Oude, of a Son.

DEATHS,—At Dinapore, on the 8th August, Lieutenant Walter Chambre, H, M, 13th Light Infantry, sincerely regreted by all who knew him,

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 20th Augt, the infant Daughter of Mr, and Mrs, J, Boezalt,

At Fort William, on the 20th August, Lieut, H, O'Dwyer, His Majesty's 16th Foot, aged 24 years and 6 months,

At the Mission House, Serampore, on Monday, the 23d August, Mr, P, S, Smith, aged 24 years,

MADRAS.

The Ship *Lady MacNaghten*, as already announced, anchored in the Roads yesterday evening—from London the 15th and Portsmouth the 22d of May—The following is a List of Passengers.

Mrs. Money, Mrs. Col. Smith, Mrs. Reid; Misses Smith, F. Smith, Corfield, Sheppard, Reid Scott; A. Forbes. Esq.; J. Colquhoun, Esq. Merchant; G, F. Cockburn, Esq. and Mr. T. Dearmen.

FROM THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—AUGUST 30.

The abolitions of the Salic Law, by Ferdinand of Spain, has given great offence to the other branches of the House of Bourbon, and in particular to the King of France.

Notwithstanding that the finances of Spain continue in a very distressed state. Ferdinand still threatens South America with Expeditions. Some Vessels of War with Troops have lately been despatched from Spanish Ports on hopeless objects of this kind. These Expeditions can have no result favourable to Ferdinand, but they contribute to keep alive agitation in the South American States, which remain in a very unsettled condition. By the last accounts from Columbia, it appears that Venezuela is determined on establishing a separate and independent Government. Mexico is also far from being tranquil.

Though documents announcing the choice by the Allied Sovereigns of Prince Leopold for the Head of the Government of Greece and of his conditional acceptance of that dignity have been published, there is still some doubt as to whether he will actually assume the proffered Sovereignty. Some arrangements which he insists on are not yet agreed to.

The Pope is we understand in imminent danger. Some letters from Rome of the 23d go so far as to state that his death was hourly expected.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the exercise of the power reposed in him by the Legislature, for putting down illegal associations, has by proclamation, dissolved the new Society called the Friends of Ireland got up by O'Connell and his partizans for avowed purpose of agitation.

About five hundred Bavarian Broom Girls have been landed at Dover in the course of the present spring: They are now busy selling their wares in the streets of London.

Since the death of General Garth, Captain Garth has left Calais, where he had purchased a cottage and is now living at Windsor. His dispute with Sir Herbert Taylor, about the mysterious box has been arranged.

The state of His Majesty's health continues very alarming. Bulletins have been regularly published. The words are a little varied without conveying any new information. The symptoms of His Majesty's disorder are often alluded to; but no explanation of the real nature of His Majesty's complaint has yet been given. In the public mind there is a general suspicion that the obscurity of the language or what the French call the *entortilage* of the medical communications, indicates something more serious than is wished to be disclosed. In fact those who have the best opportunities of knowing what His Majesty's situation is, express no hope of his recovery.

The questions of foreign policy to which any importance may be attached re[mained in the] same state. In France the di[visions between the] Ministers and the liberal par[ties continue] with violence. The Royalis[ts endeavour] it to be ascertained that a new [Ministry can] duce a majority of 40 Deputies [to support the] Ministry. If however, this exp[ectation cannot be] realized, so small a majority w[ould be obtained] Prince Polignac to manage th[e Chambers] certain that greatly efforts are [making by the] Court party to influence the elec[tions].

The expedition to Algiers eng[rosses] the public attention in France wh[ich would] wise be exclusively devoted to th[e dissolution] solution of the Chamber of Deput[ies]. [The Pa]per states the force to be employe[d in the] ine Expedition as follows:—Eleve[n ships] taking a total of 5,873 men;—t[hirty-two] 158 men; thirty armed bri[gs] armed corvettes, 1,280 m[en]; 2,250 men; eight bomb-v[essels] vessels, 300 men; one [steamer] with 110.

Total 124 Ships [and] To this may [be added] rines of 85 m[en]. forces, 25,930.

The land army is 33,770 men, making a general total of 59,700 men.

Nothing of importance has occurred with regard to Portugal. The establishment of a Constitutional Regency at Terceira, in the name of Donna Maria, has not yet led to any result. From private letters, it, however appears that the existence of the Regency at Terceira, has contributed to encrease the discontent against Don Miguel in Portugal.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, AUGUST 27TH, 1830.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

J. B. G. P. Paske Esq. Third judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

W. R. Taylor Esq. Judge and Criminal Judge of Chingleput.

A. Maclean, Esq. Judge and Criminal Judge of Combaconum.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29	Do
New Ditto.....	½	Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,—Augt. 29, Brig Coatham, Captain J, Durward, from Rangoon, 5th August,

do, Bark Reliance, Capt. C, D, Hays, from Mauritius 31st July, Colombo 24th August.

do, Spip Lady Mac Naghten, Capt, W, L, Pope, from London and Portsmouth 15th and Plymouth 22d May;

13th Bark Lady Munro, Captain J, Aiken, from Calcutta 3d August,

—Do, Bark Eleanor, Captain R, H, D, Towle, from Coringa 8th, Vizagapatam 10th, and Pondicherry 30th August,

Ship Reliance, Capt, C, D, Heys from Mauritius 31st July.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS,—At Royapooram, on Wednesday the 25th Instant, the Lady of Captain George Gahan, of a Daughter.

At Mount Pleasant, Chingleput, on the 28th August, the Lady of W, R, Taylor, Esq. H, C, Civil Service, of a Son,

DEATHS,—On Saturday the 28th August, Alexander, infant Son of Mr, Thomas Langford, aged 8 months and 16 days,

On Saturday, the 28th August, Georgiana, Daughter of Mr, John Burgess, aged 3 years and 8 months.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1830.

No. 306 of 1830.—The Monthly Prices Current and other Statements referred on in article 30 of Section V. of the Military Code of Regulations as requiring to be forwarded to the Military Auditor General, being also deemed necessary for the guidance of the several Paymasters; the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that similar documents, be in future furnished by the Local Magistrate or Bazar Master, or the Commanding Officer at a station where there may be no Bazar Master or Civil Authority, to the Paymaster of the Division of the army, within which their station may be comprehended,

Bombay Castle, 9th September, 1830.

No. 307 of 1830.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce the appointment of Major Thomas Powel, of His Majesty's 57th Regiment, to be an Aide de Camp on the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander in Chief from the 6th ultimo.

No. 308 of 1830.—Captain Robert Gordon of the Engineers and Cornet G. K. Erskine, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, have returned to their duty by permission of the Honorable Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank, by the ship Pyramus which arrived at Bombay on the 2d Instant.

No. 309 of 1830.—Lieutenant C. T. Whitehead of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Your correspondents are too censorio[us in] the style of the Ex Secretary. E[ven] timate of his well-e[arned] he declin[ed] unlearn[ed]

SECOND SHEET.] THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1830.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London.....at 6 months sight 1 | 9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight. 109 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 139 Bombay Rs per 00 | Sc
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened [illegible] Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 103 [illegible]ay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

[illegible] Dollars..... .....none.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213½ B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton £ 5. 5. .
China.....Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1830.

An interesting assemblage of the higher classes of Natives took place at Sir John Peter Grant's Chambers at half past three o'clock on Monday last for the purpose of presenting him with an address on his retirement from the Bench. There were also present all the practitioners and officers of the Court with several other gentlemen.

Sir John P. Grant received the Committee appointed to deliver the address, at a table at the head of which he sat. On their arrival Juggonath Sunkersett advancing close to Sir John Grant spoke as follows.

MY LORD,

We do ourselves the honour of waiting on you to present to you the Address of the principal Natives of Bombay on the occasion of your Lordship's approaching departure from the Presidency with feelings which it would be vain for us to attempt to express. We feel that we are come to pay our last tribute of affection and gratitude, and under such impressions we may be pardoned if we suppress the full utterance of our sentiments as it might be construed into the language of flattery and adulation. We beg your permission to read the address which we have prepared as expressive of our unanimous admiration of your virtues and talents. Our friend Bomanjee Hormasjee will read it.

The Address was then read by Bomanjee Hormasjee.

TO SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, KNIGHT, LATE ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

&c. &c. &c.

RESPECTED SIR,

We the undersigned natives of Bombay beg to assure you that we have heard with feelings of deep regret of your resignation of the Judicial office at this Presidency which you have filled with so much honor to yourself and advantage to the whole of our community, and we cannot allow you to take your departure from Bombay without offering you the well earned tribute of our gratitude and applause.

The patient and laborious attention you have at all times bestowed on all questions brought under you Judicial consideration; the temper, moderation, and impartialtiy, you have uniformly displayed in their investigation,—the wisdom and justice which have characterized your decisions, and the satisfaction which they have diffused and claim our best and warmest

[illegible] our recollection the embarkation [illegible] were placed in by the [illegible] your late excellent [illegible] and Sir C. H. [illegible] a state of things that demands our highest admiration and unqualified praise.

Experience has taught us to form a just estimate of the beneficial tendency of the British Laws. The establishment of the Supreme Court in this presidency has infused a spirit of universal satisfaction amongst us. This confidence and satisfaction, Sir, are not limited to the native community of this Island, but are enjoyed in common by our fellow Country-men residing beyond the limits of Bombay.

Though from feelings of delicacy we abstain from any comment upon those collisions which have led to your departure, we yet lament their having occurred as they deprive us of your fostering care at a time when your liberal and enlightened views were acquiring solidity and permanence, and we are deeply sensible of the loss which we sustain.

In conclusion, Sir, we assure you that in your Hon'ble retirement from office you carry with you the united regards of a grateful people, with their earnest wishes for your future happiness and success; and in order to enable us to preserve to our posterity the remembrance of those benefits which we are proud thus to acknowledge, we beg you will permit a full length portrait of you to be taken for the purpose of its being placed in some suitable and public situation; and we further request your permission to present a service of Plate to descend as an heir loom in your family in token of our grateful sentiments and esteem.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very Faithful Servants.

Bombay, 13th September, 1830.

The Address was signed by nearly Three hundred of the principal Native Gentlemen.

Among the Gentlemen who Composed the Committee were,

Madowdass Runchordass,
Davidass Hurjevandass,
Nagurdass Herjee Modey,
Jagonnath Sunkersett,
Dhackjee Dadajee,
Cursetjee Ardaseer,
Bomanjee Hormajee,
Framjee Cowasjee,
Jamsetjee Jeejeeboy,
Hormusjee Dorabjee,
Dadabhoy Pestonjee,
Cursetjee Cowasjee,
Motichund Amichund,
Aga Mahomed Soostry,
Jetmul Anoopchund,
Heerachand Beedrachund,
Mahomed Ally Rogay,
Shaboodeen Guttey,
Morledhurdass Sumboo dass and
Jagoonath Crustna Josey,

To which SIR JOHN P. GRANT replied as follows.

GENTLEMEN,

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that nothing can be more gratifying to me than the kind and flattering Address which has just been read, proceeding from persons so highly deserving my esteem and respect.—I beg you to accept my warmest thanks.

The regret you express at my resignation of my judicial office at this Presidency is met by at least an equal feeling of sorrow on my part at leaving a community whom it is impossible to know without taking the greatest interest in their happiness, and prosperity or without feeling towards them sentiments of sincere regard and affection.

When I accepted the appointment which His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon me, I was well aware of the sacred and anxious nature of the duties I undertook, and of the obligation I incurred to devote myself wholly to the fulfilment of them. It was not without doubt and diffidence that I assumed them. [illegible] allowed to be now a resonable [illegible] sensible satisfaction to [illegible] testimony as [illegible] of the native Inhabitant of Bombay, the advancement of their moral character, their improvement in the arts of life, and the progress of their commerce and wealth. All these things depend, as you well observe, upon a careful and just administration of the laws,—controuling as well the Government as the people, and having no respect of persons. Upon this they rest as upon a sure and necessary foundation—with which the utmost prosperity is sure to attend on every society with no other care than the attention of each man to his own interest, without which no real prosperity can exist, though all other contrivances which human ingenuity can suggest, be exhausted to produce it.

Of these truths my lamented colleagues were profoundly sensible, and to have lost them both, as it were in a moment—and that moment one when the court was placed in circumstances of the utmost difficulty, was indeed a singular calamity. The steadiness of your support of the Court upon this occasion, and the readiness of your acquiescence in a step which I thought myself compelled to take, from which you were the greatest sufferers, from the number and magnitude of your transactions, but which the interest you took, and most wisely, in preserving the independence of the Court, led you to bear without an expression of dissatisfaction never can or ought to be forgotten.

Gentlemen, your various religions and your respective customs and usages, which have been handed down to you from your ancestors, are secured to you by the laws and by the charter of justice. It is the duty of the judges so to administer the laws as not merely to avoid any violation of your religious usages, but so as to protect them against violation at all hands. There is no duty which an English Judge will at any time be found more anxious strictly to perform. There are many differences of opinion respecting the Government of India. But upon this subject all Englishmen are agreed,—the duty of paying a scrupulous regard to the religions and customary usages of the native Inhabitants; and so long as India shall remain under the Government of Englishmen you may rely with perfect security upon their entire preservation. Among many very interesting traits which your society exhibits, there is none more striking or more amiable than the perfect toleration which prevades it in matters of religion. You wisely estimate the value of every man's religion by his sincerity and consider him who respects the manners of his nation, religion of his fathers, and the decent observances which have been taught him in youth, as most likely to respect the rights and feelings of others, and to adhere to those rules of morality in the intercourse of life which it is the object of all religions to enforce, however their moral precepts may be mixed up with other matters which a stranger may be permitted to consider as of less importance. Thus I have the happiness to see now before me persons equal in respectability of character, equally distinguished by their intelligence embarked in equally extensive commerce, and equally fortunate in the possesion of wealth resulting from it, mixing freely in society, pursuing the same objects, and adopting the same views, mutually interchanging assistance and good offices with the same readiness as they barter commodities in the course of trade. It is not the least agreeable feature of this most pleasing spectacle that this assembly of such mixed composition is drawn together to thank an English Judge for watching over all their rights, and to express their anxiety, not every man for the advancement of his own faith, though professing his stedfast resolution to adhere to it, but all for the equal protection of the several religions of all.

Three days ago I had the indescribable satisfaction to see the same feelings so honorable to your community displayed upon a greater scale—thousands of the disciples of Moaster, mingled with many hundreds of Zebrews and Cursains of all denominations. Catholicks, Armenians and Protestants, conted together in a multitude not more re- its immensity and its mixed cha- admirable propriety, and of its conduct, for the nstrating their con- sub and and them, of thei pean ca glish la give to e just view England, upon such confidence abl shment of Judge- bu and is not c Island, but is ellow Countr

I duly appr you abstain fro it were useless a ment to revive adhere strictly to say that my retire has proceeded fro to contribute wha poor abilities would tion of your welfare I believe you are we deed, I feel assured t sincerity of the emotio terms in which you bi my heart. I cannot ex in gratitude for your g greatly no high estima for the kindness and of your wishes for my hap can employ can sufficient with which I shall ever wis and prosperity.

The marks of your rega propose to honour me it wou sent with my feelings upon sion to refuse. There is n should more wish my memo in chan in this. There is n Inhabitants I should m re recollection to be impress descendants. The magnificent your respect and affection for m propose so honourable to convey add another obligation to ho our to those which they derive from an remote, and will bind both them a in my case any thing more could to bind me, to employ our best exer shall be placed in situations which scope to them, for the promotion of th of the native Inhabitants of India.

The arrivals in harbour since our la plement, are the Ship *Cornwallis* (the first China Ship of the season), left the 28th June and Anjier the 15th u Brig *Hamoody*, from Mocha, 20th ul American Brig *Nerius*, Endicott, from Sa 21st May, and Ship *Sultan*, Mitchell, f Bushire and Muscat the 4th inst.

Passengers per Sultan.—Mr. Andrews.

The departure is the *Shaul Hamed* Sindr to Calcutta.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers, the following COMMERCIAL REMARKS, taken from the *Canton Register* of the 1st and 15th June, received by the *Cornwallis*.

"Very extensive Sales of Cotton have been made by the Chinese in course of last week, and altho' at low rates, having been effected at the China prices of Taels 12. 1 a 12. 3 for the Bengal, and Taels 10. 4 a 10. 5 per Pecul for the Bombay Staple, they make a diminution from their Stock, which may prove beneficial to the future Importations of the season; yet no disposition is shewn to advance on our present quotations.

The Cotton brought by the Cornwallis, and Sulimany, being old, and very little of it of good quality, has chiefly been sold from Taels 8. 8 a 9. 4 per Pecul.

In many parcels a quantiy of Sand has been [illegible] very detrimental to the Sale.

The Stock of all sorts of Cotton in the hands of the Chinese is about 20.000 Bales—and all the Madras consisting of about 12.000 Bales is in the possession of one of the Cohong.

About 1200 Bales of Bombay Cotton have been brought from London in the Margaret Forbes.

Rice has advanced considerably, in consequence of almost a total failure of the Second Crop, occasioned by a series of unusually dry weather; and the Cargoes lately received from Manilla have [illegible]ped out very advantageous speculations; they [illegible]ealised Sp. Drs. 3. 20. a Sp. Drs. 3. 30. [illegible]150 Catties at Macao, where the price [illegible]0 per Pecul.

[illegible]f Cotton Twist have been [illegible] but being of very lo Dr. 34 a Sp. D

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

...ady of Captain Robson, Bombay Regiment of ...Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Sea, on board the Ship *Hannah*, ...on the 22d May, M. T. Basden, 2d Officer, of the Liver complaint; sincerely and deservedly regretted by all those who knew him.

At Kingsmills Inverness-shire on the 27th March last "Hugh" the infant son of Lieut G. J. Jameson, of the 4th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry.

CHINA.

So requisite is it to keep a most vigilant eye over the proceedings of the Chinese, and to check every attempt at aggression; that notwithstanding the most positive directions of His Excellency the Viceroy promulgated by a public Edict last year stating that the fees before exacted by the Hoppo, for the licencing of Compradors to attend foreign Ships should in future be diminished; we now find, on the appearance of the Country Ships of this season, the Linguists and Compradors in combination, boldly demanding a considerable increase of the allowance formerly made by the Consignees of Ships to the linguists for procuring Compradors.

They now advance their pretensions to 450 dollars, whereas formerly the sum was 300 dollars using a policy, we presume, of commencing with exorbitancy, which may admit of a compromise, and end in the confirmation of the previous rates.

This has hitherto been resisted by the consignees of the two Ships now at Whampoa, they promising however to pay whatever may be fixed upon hereafter; as a tacit compliance would not only be an injustice to the interest of their constituents, but would be evincing a bad compliment to the Authorities who had taken the pains to modify a system, which has so lately been complained of by the foreign merchants.

We hope to be able to lay before our readers the Edict alluded to, and shall avail of the first opportunity to communicate the regulation that may be adopted on the subject.

It may be interesting to our readers to peruse the following, Extract from the Merope's Log, dated ...d May 1830.

"At 7, 30 the Ship was struck with Lightning very severe explosion, or peal of thunder taking ...lace at the same time. The fore Royal mast ...pears to have been first struck —the fore Royal ...il, torn or burnt—the top mast cap and crosses much injured. The topmast itself, which ...greased, appears to have received little injury ...but the lightning in descending, commenced by ...aring out one of the battens below the fore top, ...d taking some small part of the mast with it, ...en passing round the mast, leaving a burnt appearance in several places. It then tore out a ...rge piece of the foremast, on the starboard side, ...uding the masts in other parts. One of the fore-...p-mast shrowds and the main top mast ...ay were forced in two; and also several small ...pes divided. It descended by the starboard ...hoose, tearing up part of the lead, and also ...juring the copper outside. Two men were ...verely injured; the leg and thigh of one having ...e appearance of being burnt. Sent down the ...re royal, and top gallant yard and royal mast, ...ing afraid to carry much sail on the mast. ...ced the top mast stay, and set up the fore ...pmast shrowd."

On the afternoon of the 10th instant, Canton ...as visited by a severe storm of wind and heavy ...in, with a shower of hail; accompanied by ...olent thunder and the quickest succession of ...ghtning we ever recollect to have witnessed ...s continuation was for upwards of an hour, and ...d been preceded by a very close sultry atmos...ere. We have heard but of one fatal accident, ...aving happened, that of a manufacturer in the ...ity, being struck by the lightning, whilst at his ...mployment.

In noticing the remarks which appear in the ...ingapore Chronicle of 1st April last, arising out ...f the recent negotiations between the Select ...ommittee and the Chinese Authorities, the con...ession that we have perused them, will be sufficient for our pages for it is not our province or ...ur wish; nor was it ever the intention, in the ...stitution of our Paper, to make it the medium, ...f Political altercation, or of reflection on private ...haracter.—*Canton Register, May* 15.

A few days ago Two Seamen were escorted ...nto Canton, under charge of a Mandarin, and a party of Police, having been discovered, as we understand at TING-TAM-THEING near FOCK-CHO W-FOU a little to the Northward of Formosa, and conveyed from thence chiefly by land, to the Authorities here, and are now residing in the Consoo House under the care of the Cohong.

They state having sailed from Bristol in April 1829 in the Lucy, Captain Waters, with a quantity of Dollars, and a small assortment of manufactured goods, and Hardware—touched at New York—but do not recollect the length of the passage; afterwards rounded Cape Horn. and touched on the coast of Peru, but are ignorant of the names of places, and only recollect bartering Hardware, Flour, and Rum, for Skins, at three different places, or Islands, all designated by the ...ed totally unacquainted with their destination till they were wrecked off one of the Japan Isles:—most of the crew supposed to have been instantly lost; and they ultimately, they conclude, the only survivors—as six of their companions wh... reached the shore, with them, afterwards di... hunger; the Captain they think was ... Gig—as they saw the Oars floa... They were on shore eleven da... away by a vessel under ... having by their own...

Marauders, who have of late years infested the Seas in every part of the Globe, that such particulars, may be developed, as may lead to very interesting detection.—*Canton Register, June* 1st.

The two seamen who were in confinement in the Consoo House, were yesterday sent to Macao, under a very strong Chinese escort, to be there interrogated by the British Authorities; in consequence of some late disclosures, which cast strong suspicions on their character, and former pursuits of life.

It will be unnecessary for us to detail the particulars of the unfortunate fate of the H. C. Ship Bridgewater, which have had such general circulation; and we will only record her having encountered a hurricane in the Latitude of 21°. 30' South and Longitude 90° East, on the 4th and 5th of March last, on her homeward passage which obliged her to make for Madras and ultimately for Calcutta, where she arrived on the 21st April.—*Canton Register, June* 15.

English Extracts.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday May the 4th, the Earl of Mountcashel presented two petitions praying for Reform in the established Church. The Noble Earl entered into a variety of details on pluralities and other ecclesiastical abuses. After describing in terms of strong condemnation the improper conduct of many Clergymen, lamenting the unequal division of Church property depreciating the tythe system, his Lordship moved that an address to the King praying that a Commission might be appointed to enquire into the abuses existing in the established Church of England and Ireland. No other Peer rising to speak, the Lord Chancellor put the question and declared that the "non-contents had it." Lord Mountcashel, after a pause, said, "the contents have it," adding, "My Lord, if I stand alone I shall take the sense of the House upon it." (cries of "order" and "too late.") The Lord Chancellor said the question was decided. The House then adjourned. On Wednesday May the 5th the second reading of the Bill for granting building leases on Hampstead Head for 99 years was moved by the Earl of Shaftesbury, when a discussion arose as to the injurious tendency of enclosing a spot which had always been a favourite public resort. The Bill was ultimately thrown out, there being seven for and twenty-three against the second reading.

In the House of Commons on Monday May 3d, the House having resolved into a Committee of Supply, a resolution was proposed for granting 100,000£ to defray the repairs of Windsor Castle. A long and warm discussion followed in which it was observed that the proposed sum added to those already granted would make £900,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, at last agreed to withdraw the Resolution for the purpose of referring it to a Committee to be appointed to ascertain what farther sum might be necessary to complete the works.

On Tuesday the Bill allowing any person to take out a license for dealing in Beer to be drunk on the premises where sold, was read a second time after a division in which the numbers were 245 to 28.

On the same day Mr. C. W. Wynne presented a Petition from 2000 Indo-Britons. The Petitioners complained of being excluded from all offices under the East India Company, and of other civil and political grievances. Mr. Wynne considered the regulations of society at Madras and Bombay on the subject of persons of mixed blood to be very improper. Several Members spoke in support of the Petition which was ordered to be laid on the table.

On Thursday the 6th May, in the House of Commons, Aldermau Waithman presented a Petition from the Ship Owners praying for relief—The Petition was supported by Mr. Sadler in a long speech. He was replied to by Mr. Herries, who proved by a series of official documents that the British shipping had not only not decayed, but had greatly encreased under the relaxation of the Navigation Laws.

On the same day in the Commons among other votes which passed the Committee of Supply was one for granting £6,000 for building churches in the West Indies—the proposition gave rise to considerable discussion.

On the 13th May in the House of Lords Earl STANHOPE, in presenting a Petition from the Shipowners of London reiterated his disapprobation of what he called the free trade system now favoured by the Government. The D... of Wellington observed that the ... in error respecting ... with China continue to be presented to bo... Houses of Parliament in considerable number...

BERKELEY PEERAGE.

The Lords sat as a Committee of Privileges on Wednesday, on the subject of the Berkeley Peerage.

The peculiarity of this case is, that the claim is vested in the foundation of a tenure of land; Colonel Berkeley relying, in support of his claim, solely on his having the freehold in his possession, and the castle and barony of Berkeley, the possessors of which had in very early times been, in virtue of their tenure, called by summons to attend the King in his Council and Parliament. The case is one of the first importance, and it has much divided the legal authorities.

Mr. Foublanque, leading counsel for the claimant, mentioned that a counter cl... which they had seen for the first time; ... o'clock yesterday, had been put in b... Sydney Shelley; who claimed on ... the heirs of the Earls of Warwick from the time of the 5th Henry V. But the statement set forth in that claim varied materially from the facts, as could be proved in case their Lordships should think proper to hear the evidence.

Lord Eldon wished to understand what the precise proposition was on which the counsel for the claimants meant to rest in support of the claim. It was plain that the claim rested on tenure or kind of the tenure? Was it tenure in fee? If it was, did the claim depend on the legal estate? or did it extend to the equitable? Suppose he (Lord Eldon) were tenant in fee of the castle and barony of Berkeley, would he be Lord Berkeley? Suppose the tenant having the legal estate should mortgage it, and the mortgagee were in possession, would the mortgagee, as having the legal estate be Lord Berkeley; or would the mortgager be Lord Berkeley, as having the equitable estate; or would both of them be Lords Berkeley? Did the peerage belong to the tenant in tail, or the tenant for life, as well as to the tenant in fee? It must be made out that it did; for this was only a tenure for life. Suppose the state were sold, would the peerage pass along with it? Suppose the tenant became insolvent, and the estate should be sold by the Insolvent Debtors Court, could the peerage be sold along with it? He mentioned these things not as objections to a full investigation of the case but one must look to all consequences; and these were points which he must consider, before he could make up his judicial mind upon the subject. The estate for life, too, in this case, was subject to a term for years. Suppose the termor in possession, would the tenant for life be a peer notwithstanding?

Mr. Fonblanque observed, that these consequences might certainly follow; and if the question were one of expediency, these difficulties might amount to a very formidable objection; but this was not a question of expediency, but one of dry abstract law; and if they were right in point of law, the argument from inconvenience could have no effect.

Lord Eldon assented to this.

Mr. Brougham, for Colonel Berkeley, contended, at great length, that the peerage by tenure was not obsolete. He referred to the absurd consequences which the Earl of Eldon had pointed out as the result of the establishment of this claim, with a view to show that consequences equally ridiculous might attend the modern mode of granting dignities. It was very possible, and not very improbable, that the eldest son of a peer might be a knave or a fool; yet such a son would, by the constitution of this country, sit in that House after the death of his father, and be a judge, in the last resort, of the rights of property,—nay of the life or death of his fellow subjects; and it was impossible to prevent him from exercising the duties of a supreme judge, unless he was convicted of felony, or found to be insane by the verdict of a jury. He would ask their Lordships if this was less absurd than that the assignees ... whom the Insolvent Debtors' Court ... ve the barony, if he were an honest ma... in that House; or that the purchase ... which conveyed the title with it ... that House? Did not the law al... purchase a right of voting, ... he saw no difference in ... chasing the right of ... sit in the House ... might purch...

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

...RIVALS.—Lieut, J. D. Hallett, 3d Regiment ...ine Adjudant L. Davies, 11th Regt N. I. ...PARTURES.—Surgeon Robert Wright, 14th Regiment.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—September 10th Ship Cornwallis. D. Hardie Master from China 28th June and Anjier 15th August.

11th Brig Hamoody, Ally Nacqudah, from Mocha, 25th August.

12th, American Brig Nerius, John Endicott, Master from Salem 21st May.

13th, Ship Sultan, Thomas Mitchell Master, from Bushire and Muscat, left Muscat on the 4th Instant.

Passengers—P. Andrews, Mariner late Brig General Barnes.

SHIPS LOADING

ENGLISH,—Neptune for London, Minerva for London, Fortune for Greenock, Colonel Young for Columbo.

FRENGH,—Virginia for Marseilles.

ARAB.—Monsoory for Persian Gulph, Nassery for Bengal and Futtay Sallem for do.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Nuptune, Fortune, Minerva, and Pyramus,

COUNTRY SHIPS,—Samdany, Discovery ... lonel Young, Sophia, Sultan, and Cor...

FRENCH,—Virginia and Angelica,

AMERICA.—Nerius.

ARAB.—Munsoory, Nas...

Futtay Rahimany, Am...

H. C. CRUIZERS ...

and Palin...

...and Benares ...al result of the ...drug have been ...a, which we hear ...w as Sp. 650; a... ...ling themselves o... ...heir purchases, i... ...re supplied, a consi...

...cutta Sale, has bee... ...la Robertson; and ... ...hould be composed o... ...f quality, or forms of ... what has hitherto bee... ...his in the course of th... ...uctive of much general ...quent altercation. Opi... ...ertain mode of package ...h the Company's mark ...cie; but when these goo... ...shed, and others substitu... ...ives of economy, whose re... ...unfortunate, confidence be... ...d the branch of trade lose ...ich it before enjoyed.

...be passing with some activi... ...to the consumers; though fe... ...from the importations by th... ...small parcels of new Co... ...have, owing to its pres... ...attention; and as high as The ...mentioned But there is no a... ...s for the staple of last year.

...duce remains without any varia... ...without any demand.

...ut is expe... in the price of e... ...ing to the abu... ...rchants.

...singapore ke... ...iron, Steel, Lead, Piec... ...tens, and various European products ...of South American Copper lately ...been sold as high as Sp. Drs. 27 pe...

...e few purchasers for Raw Silk o...

...as experienced a considerable advanc... ...ese few days past among the dealers i... ...which will produce a corresponding ei... ...n the supplies required for the Expor...

...e generally is very dull, and there is no ac... ...mand for any one article.—*Canton Regis... ...une 15th.*"